Tallow (both beef and mutton tallow). (See also Oleo stock, etc.)
Tanning materials.
Tapioca.
Tar (coal tar); tar colours and organic ingredients for producing tar colours, including specially, aniline and aniline combinations, benzol, cresol, and metacresol.
Thermometers and hand syringes for medical use.
Tin of all kinds, old and new, and scrap tin (see Materials, raw); tin ore; chloride of tin; oxide of tin.
Tinned or galvanised iron plates and waste of tinned iron sheets (see Materials, raw).
Tungsten (ore wolfram) (see Materials, raw).
Turpentine (see Resins); turpentine oil, rectified and unrectified.
Tyres (covers) and tubes (see under Rubber, and under Motor Cars).
Vanadium ore (see Materials, raw); ferrovanadium.
Varnish (linseed oil varnish).
Vaseline (see Lubricants).
Vegetable oils and stearines for the manufacture of margarine.
Wastes:—white waste (cleaning waste); cotton waste; rubber waste; waste of tinned sheets (see Materials, raw); waste paper (old paper).
Weapons of all kinds including sporting guns, and distinctive component parts thereof.
Wheat (included under Cereals); wheat flour, etc. (see Flour); wheat starch (see Starch).
Wheels (in pairs) for normal gauge railways, at least 75 cm. in diameter at the tread, and wheels (in pairs) for one-metre gauge railways, 145 cm. in diameter at the tread.
Wire, barbed.
Wolfram (see Materials, raw); ferrotungsten.
Wood, in blocks, beams, and boards. (See also under Butter casks.)
Wool (sheep and lambs); woollen and half-woollen rags and shoddy.
Woollen yarn, whatever be the percentage of wool contained therein; hair yarns.
Woollen goods—woven and knitted woollen tricotage goods, whatever be the proportion of wool contained therein; all woven woollen goods, with the exception of curtain and furniture stuffs and passementerie (the prohibition including wholly or partly made up articles of clothing).

Despite the prohibition, old used garments for personal use, and not for sale, may be sent by post, when the sender gives a written undertaking that only such garments are in question, and provided there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of this undertaking.

Yarns—woollen and hair (see Wool); cotton; hemp; jute; cocoanut.
Zinc in blocks and sheets (see Materials, raw).

NETHERLANDS.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

March 2, 1916.

NOTES.

1. *Exceptions.*—The Crown reserves to itself the right to grant exceptions in certain cases from the prohibitions of export established by Royal Decree, and (by a Royal Decree of 28th August, 1914) the Netherlands Minister of War is authorised in special cases to grant exemptions from any prohibitions to export specified goods which had then been issued or which might in future be issued.

A Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce was published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 11th July, 1915, laying down regulations concerning export licenses, *Inter alia*, it is prescribed that export licenses will only be issued for definitely described quantities of goods, and are to be valid only for a period of one month from the date of issue, unless a shorter period is fixed in the license.

2. *Fishing Vessels.*—A Netherlands Law of the 9th July, 1915, prohibits the loading into, or transport in, fishing vessels, of goods of which the exportation is prohibited, in so far as such goods are not required for use on board exclusively. The Minister of Marine is empowered to grant exemptions from this prohibition in special circumstances.

3. *Export Declarations.*—In virtue of a Royal Decree of the 7th August, 1915, exporters of certain articles are required to state, to the satisfaction of the officials supervising the export, the name and place of residence of the original Dutch importer of the articles or of the raw materials used in their manufacture. [It is understood that on the 8th January 1916, this requirement apply to rubber, candles, and fatty acids, but the export of fatty acids and of rubber and rubber wares has subsequently been prohibited.]

[The notes printed in small type under certain headings in the list below are in the nature of *explanations* of the scope, etc., of the prohibitions to which they refer. The majority of such explanatory notes are translations of Notes appended to the list of prohibited goods which is printed from time to time in the official Dutch paper the "Handelsberichten," and it should be borne in mind that they are in the nature of decisions on the part of the authorities administering the prohibitions, and appear to be liable to alteration or modification as the result of later decisions.]

Acetone.
Acetylene gas; calcium carbide.
Acids—nitric, oxalic, sulphuric. (See also Fatty acids and under Medicines, etc.)
Aeroplanes, etc. (See under Flying machines.)
Aluminium and alloys of aluminium, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which aluminium does not form the main constituent).

The Decree of the 1st November, 1915, imposing this prohibition provided that the Minister of Finance was to decide (if necessary) whether aluminium or aluminium alloy forms the main constituent of any manufactured article.

Ammonia sulphate, ammonia superphosphate (see Fertilisers).
Ammunition, gunpowder, and parts thereof.
Antimony; regulus of antimony.
Arachides, arachides cake, and arachides meal; almond substitute made from arachides; arachides or ground-nut oil (see Vegetable oils).
Arms, except sporting arms.
Automobiles and parts thereof and motor cycles and parts thereof.

[See Notes to heading Motor cars, etc.; for worn-out motor tyres see under Rubber waste.]

Bacon (*spek*), fresh, salted, dried, and smoked. (See also under Pork and Meat.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, the prohibition does not apply to exports to Dutch oversea Colonies and Possessions, nor to bacon in railway trains and on ships and boats and intended solely for the use of the persons in such trains or vessels. [See also Note to "Pork, etc."]

Bandaging articles and materials therefor (see under Medicines).
Barbed wire (see Wire).
Barley, barley meal, and all articles produced from barley. (See also under Cereals.)
Beans (see Pulse).
Beef (cattle flesh).

According to Decrees of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 28th October 1915, and the 2nd February 1916, beef, mutton and fresh veal (*vleesch van nuchtere stierkalveren*) may only be exported in virtue of a license issued by the Rijkscommissie van Toezicht op de Varkensvleeschvereeniging.

The export of offal of pigs, cattle and sheep (livers, tongues) is also regulated by Rijkscommissie referred to above, in virtue of a Decree of the 10th January 1916.

[The maximum quantity of beef which might be exported in the period 8th November—4th December, 1915, was fixed at 1,500,000 kilog., and the maximum quantity of mutton at 900,000 kilog.]

Beets (sugar and other beets including fodder beets)—whether fresh, or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved; beetroot seed (see under Seeds).
Benzine (petrol).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, all varnishes, siccatives, and similar liquids prepared with resin, benzine, and turpentine, such as bronze tincture, linoleum wax, rubber solution, etc., must be regarded as falling under the prohibition.

Biscuits, etc. (see under Bread).
Blankets and blanket material, woollen (see under Wool, etc.).
Bones, bone-meal (see under Fertilisers).
Boots and shoes (included under Leather, etc.).
Brass, bronze, etc. (see Copper and alloys thereof); bronze coins (Dutch).

Bread, ship and other biscuits, cakes, etc. (all articles produced from wheat and spelt, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat and maize).

A Royal Decree of the 1st January, 1915, empowered the Dutch military authorities to allow the export of certain quantities of bread for supplying the daily requirements of the inhabitants of foreign territory in the immediate vicinity of the Dutch frontier, if such inhabitants are unable to obtain bread in their own country, or can only do so under very onerous conditions. [See also Note to Cereals, etc.]

Briquettes (except charcoal briquettes).

Buckwheat and all articles produced from buckwheat. (See also under cereals.)

Butter (except butter accompanied by a special export certificate).

Cabbages of all kinds—whether fresh, or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved.

[See Note to Vegetables, salted.]

Calcium acetate; calcium cyanamide (nitrite of lime) and calcium nitride (lime nitrogen) (see Fertilisers) calcium carbide and acetylene gas.

Carbonate of potassium, caustic potash (including potash lye), potassium salts.

Carrots of all kinds (including horse-carrots)—whether fresh, or salted, dried or otherwise preserved.

Carts and carriages for horse traction; motor cars and parts thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, carriages (ordinarily so-called) which are not suited for military use, are not prohibited.

[See also Note to Motor cars.]

Cattle, living; cattle flesh (see Beef).

A Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 24th August, 1915, provided that as from the 13th September, pedigree cattle, and cows in calf would (subject to compliance with the regulations established by the notice) be allowed to be exported by sea from Amsterdam and Rotterdam and by rail from Nieuweschans, Oldenzaal Winterswijk, Zevenaar, Veulo, Roermond, and Roosendaal.

Cement.

Cereals and articles produced therefrom.

A Notice issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry on the 12th July, 1915, stated that the prohibition of the export of wheat, rye, oats, barley and buckwheat was to apply to the 1915, harvests of those cereals.

The "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, contains the following explanations as to the scope of the prohibition under the heading "Cereals":—

The following are prohibited:—buckwheat, barley, barley meal, groats, oats, maize, maize meal rye, rye meal, wheat, wheat meal (flour) and all products derived from buckwheat, barely, oats maize, rye, spelt and wheat.

Beer, yeast, gin, and malt wine do not fall under the prohibition, but the following products do:—biscuits (including ship's biscuit, dog's biscuit, and other biscuits), cakes, porridge, gingerbread, macaroni, malt coffee, wafers, pudding powder prepared with grain meal, racahout, triscuit, vermicelli, waffles, and similar articles.

Oat flakes which have been specially prepared for sufferers from diabetes may, however, be freely exported.

Cheese (except cheese accompanied by a special export certificate).

According to a Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 17th November, 1915, cheese may only be exported in virtue of a license issued by the "Rijkscommissie van Toezicht op de beschikbaarstelling en den uitvoer van kass." The Decree establishes the regulations governing the issue of such licenses.

[As from the 1st January, 1916, 20 per cent of the cheese purchased or produced in the Netherlands must be retained for home consumption.]

Chicory in any form (including chicory roots), and coffee substitutes made from various roots (*peekoffie*).

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, coffee mixed with chicory in any proportion falls under this prohibition.

A Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 16th October, 1915, stated that 35 per cent of the 1915, harvest of dried chicory roots would be allowed to be exported.

Chile saltpetre (see Fertilisers).

Chloride of lime.

Cloth, military, and clothing made therefrom (see under Wool).

Cloverseed.

[See Note under Seeds.]

Coal and coke; coal-tar; coal-tar dyes (see under Tar dyestuffs).

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, bunker coal may be exported in any ship in a quality sufficient to carry the ship to its next port of destination.

Cocoa beans, raw; cocoa paste; cocoa in the lump; cocoa butter (see Fats).

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, the prohibition of cocoa beans applies also to shelled and broken cocoa beans, to cocoa dust [*cacaogruis*], and to roasted cocou beans. [As regards cocoa husks and meal thereof, see under Force feeding cake.]

Cocoanut (cocos) oil and fat (see Vegetable oils).

Coffee; coffee extract; coffee substitutes made from various roots (*peekoffie*) (see under Chicory).

Coins of nickel or bronze (Dutch). (See also under Gold.)

Coke.

Copper and alloys thereof, whether raw or manufactured unless (used as part of any manufactured article of which copper or copper alloy does not constitute a main component part); bronze coins (Dutch).

The Royal Decree of the 3rd March, 1915, imposing the prohibition provided that the Minister of Finance was to decide whether copper or copper alloy constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, electric incandescent lamps may be exported, as copper does not constitute the main component. This does not apply to unserviceable incandescent lamps, which are prohibited as scrap copper. Metallic ashes containing copper, and lacquered or nickelled copper, ("*drukknoopen*"), also fall under the prohibition. Coarse shoes (*klompen*) and skates, mounted with leather, copper, or nickel fall under the respective export prohibition.

Copper sulphate; copper oxide.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, metallic ashes containing copper oxide also fall under the prohibition.

Cotton, raw; cotton waste; cotton yarn; cotton rags (see under Rags).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, cleaning waste comes under the prohibition of export of cotton waste, but candle wicking plaited from cotton yarns does not come under the prohibition of cotton yarns.

Cotton seed (see Oilseeds), cotton-seed cake, cotton-seed meal; cotton-seed oil (see Vegetable oils).

Diuretine (see Medicaments).

Ducks.

Dyestuffs (tar dyestuffs) (see under Tar dyestuffs).

Earthnuts, earthnut cake, and earthnut meal; almond substitute made from earthnuts earthnut oil (see Vegetable Oils).

Eggs, yolks and whites of eggs whether fresh or dried, and products thereof.

Electric pocket lamps, parts thereof, and raw materials for the manufacture thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, only component parts (such as cases, lenses, small incandescent lamps and batteries) come under the prohibition of "parts." As "raw materials for the manufacture" of such lamps are regarded the carbon sticks required for the batteries, and manganese.

Engine (machine) and lubricating oils.

[See Note under Lubricating oil.]

Ether.

Fats:—all melted or unmelted animal fats, mixtures of these fats with each other, or mixtures thereof with vegetable oils or fats; all edible fats, except margarine in so far as by its preparation with milk and milk ingredients it has been rendered suitable for use as a butter substitute. (See also under Vegetable Oils.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, tallow candles, consisting of cattle and/or sheep fat, fall under the prohibition, as does also cocoa butter. The prohibition does not apply to exports of fat to Dutch oversea Colonies and Possessions, nor to fats for the actual use of passengers on railway trains or ships or boats.

Fatty acids (stearine and other), paraffin, and mixtures and products of these articles.

Fecula and products manufactured therefrom.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition applies, *inter alia*, to potato meal, potato starch, arrowroot, dextrine, glucose (grape sugar), manihot or cassava meal, sago, tapioca, (ground), tapioca roots, etc. Parts of plants containing fecula, whether or not ground, are also included under the prohibition, so that tapioca roots and katella-tapioca roots, whether whole or cut into pieces, are prohibited. The prohibition is not applicable to apple syrup and jam prepared with glucose.

Fertilisers :—Chile saltpetre, lime saltpetre (nitrate of lime), lime nitrogen (calcium nitride), nitrite of lime (calcium cyanamide), ammonia sulphate, ammonia superphosphate, guano and other nitrogenous fertilisers, superphosphates; crude phosphates.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, bone meal, fish meal, and whale meal fall under the prohibition of the export of fertilisers.

Flannel (except cotton flannel) and underwear made therefrom (see under Wool).

Flax.

Flax seed, etc., (see Linseed); flax waste of all kinds; flax (linen) yarns and tow yarns, and goods manufactured wholly or in part therefrom, suitable for military purposes; all linen rags.

A Notice of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, published in the "Handelsberichten" for the 10th February 1916, states that permission would shortly be given to recognised exporters and cultivators to export flaxseed (linseed) for sowing.

Flying machines and parts thereof.

Flour and meal, of wheat and spelt, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, and maize; also potato flour (including potato sago and potato starch).

Force feeding cakes (see also those specially mentioned in the list), and meal and waste thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition does not apply to cocoa husks, cocoa husk meal, corozo-meal, groundnut husk meal (finely ground groundnut shells), caraway seed chaff, and chaff of other oilseeds, linseed husks, mustard cakes, and mustard meal.

The articles known in the trade as palm-kernel cakes and copra meal or cocos meal are generally obtained by grinding or powdering palm-kernel cakes and copra cakes, or cocos cakes, or are to be regarded as waste thereof, and thus fall under the prohibition of export applicable to meal and waste of force feeding cakes.

Mowra cakes, the residue from expressing Mowra seeds, come under the prohibition of expor of force feeding cakes.

Fuel (see under Benzine, Briquettes, Coal, Coal-tar, Gas oil, Liquid fuel, Peat, Petroleum, and Tar colours).

Gas oil.

Glycerine.

Goats, live, and goat flesh.

Gold coin and bullion (bars, rods, etc.).

The prohibition does not apply to gold coins carried by *bonâ fide* travellers.

Grain waste (offal).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition does not apply to Vienna glue or shoemakers' glue made from waste in the manufacture of wheat starch. Molasses cattle feed mixed with grain waste falls under the prohibition of grain waste or of molasses. Chaff falls under the prohibition of grain waste or straw (but not chaff of oilseeds—so that linseed chaff, etc., may be freely exported).

Graphite and articles manufactured therefrom, whether as raw materials or worked, unless used as part of an article of which graphite is not the chief component.

The Royal Decree of the 10th December, 1915, which imposed this prohibition, empowered the Minister of Finance to decide, if necessary, whether graphite forms the main component part of any manufactured article.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, "kachelglanspasta," consisting of a mixture of graphite with soap or other substances, fall under the prohibition, but pencils (*potlooden*) do not.

Grass seeds.

Groats. (For oat groats, see under Cereals.)

Ground-nuts, ground-nut cake and ground-nut meal; almond substitute made from ground-nuts; ground-nut oil (see Vegetable oils).

Guano (see Fertilisers).

Gunpowder (see under Ammunition).

Guttapercha (see under Rubber).

Half-woollen (mixed woollen) goods (see under Wool).

Hay.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has notified that no permits for the exportation of hay will be granted. ["Handelsberichten," 17-2-16.]

Hemp; hemp yarns, resembling linen yarns, and destined for weaving.

Herring in any form.
Hides and skins. (See also Sheep fleeces.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition applies to all hides and skins, and also to peltry, but not to furriers' wares. In the case of slaughtered calves and other slaughtered cattle, the hides may not be exported with the carcass.

Hogwash, dried.
Honey.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, beehives containing the honey comb, are covered by this prohibition.

Horsecarrots, and other carrots, of all kinds—whether fresh or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved.
Horses, living; horse-flesh.
Instruments, all medical and optical; surgical instruments.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, the prohibition of the export of "surgical instruments" does not apply to rubber articles for the sickroom, such as air-pillows, ice bags, etc., but it does apply to Röntgen tubes. No restriction is imposed on the exportation of surgical instruments to the Dutch East Indies.

Iron, raw, of all kinds; bar iron and bar steel (round, square, and hexagonal), more than 40 mm. in diameter or width, also tool steel, whether old or new.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, the prohibition of export of "raw iron" applies to cast iron imported in raw blocks or lumps, including kentledge (ballast). Wrought articles of cast iron do not fall under the prohibition, nor does malleable iron, hoop iron, sheet iron [but see tinplates], old iron, and iron scrap. The prohibition of square bar iron and steel applies also to rectangular bar iron or steel, provided the smallest side is larger than 40 mm.

Iron and steel wire, and articles made of iron or steel wire; barbed wire; sheet iron, tinned (tinplate).
Jute, raw; jute cloth; jute yarns.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, tailors' linen, consisting of cotton or linen warp with jute weft, does not fall within the scope of the prohibition of jute cloth. Tarred Jute cloth comes under this prohibition.

Knitting machine needles.
Kohl rabis—whether fresh or salted, dried or otherwise preserved.
Lard (see Fats).
Lead and its alloys; waterpipes and watermaines of lead or of tinned lead.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, tin solder, consisting of 30 per cent of lead and 70 per cent of tin, is prohibited as a lead alloy. Lead ashes, which, besides lead oxide, often contain an appreciable proportion of metallic lead, are also prohibited to be exported.

Leather and articles manufactured therefrom.
Lime, nitrate of (lime saltpetre), nitrate of (calcium cyanamide), lime nitrogen (calcium nitride) (see Fertilisers); chloride of lime.
Linen yarns and tow-yarns, and goods manufactured wholly or in part therefrom, suitable for military purposes; all linen rags.
Linseed (see Flaxseed); linseed-cake, linseed-meal; linseed oil (see Vegetable oils).

[See Note under Flaxseed.]

Liquid fuel.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition applies to crude, unrefined petroleum and petroleum residue, but not to tar. [Coal tar is, however, specifically prohibited.]

Litter from peat.

[See Note to Peat.]

Lubricating and machine oils.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition does not apply to Chinese wood oil (obtained from the seeds of *aleuritis cordata*), mawseed oil or poppy oil, or palm-kernel oil. Solid fat (*consistentvet*) and other similar lubricating grease, and hydrogenised castor oil (*i.e.*, castor oil hardened by chemical means) fall under the prohibition.

Macaroni and vermicelli.
Magnesium salts.

The "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, contains the following explanations as to the scope of the prohibition of "Magnesium salts":—

Crude carbonate of magnesium or magnesite and refined carbonate of magnesium, called magnesia alba or merely magnesia, fall under the prohibition of the export of magnesium salts.

Magnesium oxide, burnt magnesia, calcined magnesia, or magnesia usta, which, in the unrefined state, is known in the trade as burnt or calcined magnesite, is not really a salt, and therefore does not fall under the prohibition of magnesium salts. Refined magnesium oxide for medicinal use falls under the prohibition of the exportation of medicines.

Maize, maize meal, and all articles produced from maize. (See also under Cereals.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, maize oil is prohibited under this head.

Mangold wurzels even if dried or otherwise preserved; seeds of mangold wurzels.

Manures (see Fertilisers).

Meal of pulse; meal and other products of wheat, spelt, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, maize, and rice; meat-meal.

Meat (see under Bacon, Beef, Goat-flesh, Horse-flesh, Mutton, Pork); meat preparations and provisions containing meat, preserved in tins or other airtight receptacles.

According to the "Handelsberichten", for the 13th January, 1916, the prohibition does not apply to soup squares, consisting of meat extract and salt, and not packed in airtight boxes.

Medical and optical instruments.

Medicines and bandaging articles, and materials for making them.

The "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, contains the following explanations under this heading:—

The prohibition is temporarily withdrawn in respect of theobromine, cinchona bark and products derived therefrom, cocaine, coca, and cubebs. The following articles among others, are not as a rule regarded as being covered by the prohibition:—carbonate of ammonia, acetic acid, barium chloride, batiste (except the kinds mentioned below), blood albumen, cocoa butter, caseine, Chinese wood oil, licorice, acorn coffee, gelatine, gypsum, iris root (*rhizoma calami*), carraway-oil, linden blossom, mawseed oil or poppyseed oil, sugar of milk, musk, clove oil, paraffin, peppermint, saccharin, (not being a sodium salt), sanatogen, star aniseed, vanilline, and certain specialities prepared by A. M. Boom of Arnhem, and by other firms.

The following *inter alia*, are covered by the prohibition:—

Alum, anise-seed, borax, diuretine, bicarbonate of soda, guaicol, iodine, iodic acid and other iodine compounds, camphor and camphor acid, creosote and cresol, codliver oil, sugar of lead, magnesia alba, magnesia usta, (pure magnesium oxide), lactic acid, naphthalene, peppermint oil, arsenic, sal ammoniac, ammonia (liquid, or essence of salammoniac), turpineol, thymol, tartaric acid, hydrochloric acid;

Opium and its derivatives: morphine, codeine, pantopon laudanum, etc.

Salicylate, aspirine, novaspirine, diaspirine, antifebrine, lactophenine, antipyrine and other medicinal compounds derived from salicylate and aniline;

Further, mercury and mercury salts, salvarsan and neosalvarsan, bromine salts and other bromine compounds, bismuth, carbolic acid or phenol (purified or crude), castor oil, and patent medicines for inducing sleep, such as adaline, veronal, and trional.

The following are regarded as coming under the prohibition of export of bandaging articles and materials for making them:—Billroth batiste, Mosetig batiste, Juliana batiste, Victoria batiste and permanent batiste, consisting of cotton batiste rendered waterproof by means of rubber also bandaging gauze, cambric tissue and bandaging cotton, by which last heading is to be understood a kind of thin cotton not prepared or only slightly prepared.

Military cloth and clothing made therefrom; goods suitable for military purposes, manufactured wholly or in part of linen yarns and tow-yarns.

Milk, and all products of milk not otherwise specified. (See also Butter, Cheese, and Fats.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, casein (in powder form), milk albumen and milk sugar may for the present be exported without special licenses. Milk bacteria cultures do not fall under the prohibition.

Molasses and syrups; molasses cattle food.

Motor cars and parts thereof; motor cycles and parts thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, speedometers are not regarded as coming under the prohibition applicable to parts of motor cars, nor are bodies (*koetswerken*) for motor cars. "Autowheels" do not come under the prohibition attaching to motor cycles.

[See under Rubber waste for worn-out motor tyres.]

Mutton.

[See note under Beef.]

Needles (knitting machine needles).

Nickel, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which nickel does not constitute a main component part); nickel coins (Dutch).

The Royal Decree of the 16th April, 1915, (which imposed the prohibition of Nickel), authorised the Minister of Finance to decide (if necessary) whether nickel constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

Nitrate of lime (lime saltpetre), nitrate of sodium (Chile saltpetre) (see Fertilisers); nitrate of potash (see Potash salts).

Nitric acid.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, aqua regia (a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids) is also prohibited.

Nitride of calcium (lime nitrogen) and nitrite of lime (calcium cyanamide) (see Fertilisers).

Oats and all articles produced from oats. (See also under Cereals.)

Offals of cereals (grain wastes).

[See Note to Grain waste.]

Oilcakes (ground-nut cake, cotton-seed cake, linseed cake, etc.); (see Force feeding cake).

Oilseeds:—linseed, rape-seed, and other oilseeds, but not carraway seed, mustard seed, and blue poppy seed.

A Decree issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce on the 12th July, 1915, stated that the prohibition of the export of linseed, colza-seed, rape-seed, and other oil seeds was to apply to the 1915 harvests of such seeds.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, the following fall under the prohibition of the exportation of oilseeds:—anacardi nuts, beechnuts, cashew nuts, canary seeds (*canariumpittem*), cocoanuts, whether or not ground, rasped, or in pieces including copra, ground-nuts (arachides) and almond substitute made therefrom, hemp seed, illippi nuts, mowra seeds, shea nuts and all other Bassia seeds, kapok seeds, niger seeds, palm kernels, and sunflower seeds. By "canary seeds" (*canariumpittem*) are meant the seeds of various kinds of canary used in place of almonds, and the term does not therefore apply to canary seeds used as birds' food, which may be freely exported. Bombay kernels (the seeds of *prunus bokhariensis*), cedar-wood nuts (the seeds of *pinus cembra*), acorns, hazel nuts, Brazil nuts, myrrha beans (the seeds of *pineal*), and stone-nuts (*phytelephas macrocarpe*) are also exempt from prohibition.

[See also Note under Flaxseed.]

Oils:—see under Benzine; Gas-oil; Lubricating and machine oil; Petroleum: Liquid fuel; Turkey red oil, etc.; Turpentine; Vegetable oils.

Onions (except silver onions)—whether fresh or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved.

Optical and medical instruments.

Oxalic acid.

Paper, old and waste paper; felt paper and asphalt paper.

Parafin (see under Fatty acids).

Peas (see under Pulse).

Peat and peat litter.

The prohibition of the export of pest litter, etc., was decreed to obtain control of the export, and not to prevent it. Export is allowed if the exporters satisfy their regular Dutch customers at a fixed price. (C. 951—13-12-15.)

Petroleum; benzine.

[See Note under Benzine.]

Phosphates, crude, and superphosphates (see Fertilisers).

Pigs, living: pigs' meat (see Bacon and Pork).

Pitprops (timber for mines).

Pocket lamps (electric), parts thereof, and raw materials for the manufacture of the same.

[See Note to Electric pocket lamps.]

Pork (*varkensvleesch*), in any form. (See also Bacon, and Meat preparations, etc.)

Varkensvleesch (including offal, *e.g.*, livers) may only be exported in virtue of licenses issued by the Rijkscommissie van Toezicht op de Varkensvleeschvereeniging. (See note to heading Beef.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition applies also to sausages and any other form of preserved pigs' meat, and in general all parts of pigs except bristles, etc.

Export certificates may only be used for native (Dutch) products, and they cannot be used for American bacon or other foreign bacon or meat.

[For the period 29th November —24th December, 1915, export permits were allowed to be issued for a maximum quantity of 3,500,000 kilogs, of pork, and 1,500,000 kilogs, of sausages partly consisting of pork. N. S. 29-11-15.]

Potash (potassium carbonate), caustic potash (including potash lye), saltpetre, potassium salts.

Potatoes (even cut in pieces or mashed), also waste of potatoes and dried potatoes; potato flour and potato starch (see under Fecula).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 17th February, 1916, the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce have notified that export permits will be granted to recognised exporters

and cultivators of seed potatoes in respect of fixed quantities of seed potatoes of early varieties.
(C. 25269—15.)

According to a notice published by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, on the 6th May, 1915, potato fibre (*aardappelvezels*) is prohibited under the heading of potato waste. Potato fibre which has been entirely worked up may, however, be exported without permits. Fibre containing, in the dry material, more than 50 per cent of fecula is *not* regarded as having been worked up.

Poultry, alive or dead even frozen ; ducks.

A Decree of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, dated the 29th December, 1915, provides that no permits shall be granted for the export of cockerels and old hens. Licenses will be granted (subject to the conditions prescribed in the Decree) for the export of frozen cockerels and frozen old hens.

Pulp, of all kinds (including sugar pulp.)

Pulse and pulse-meal ; all runner beans, French beans and Heinrich Reesen beans—whether fresh or salted, dried or otherwise preserved ; preparations and preserves of pulse-seeds.

NOTE—According to a notice in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" of the 7th—8th November, 1915, the prohibition is to be maintained in force for small green peas, brown and white beans, and marrow fat peas (of the 1915 harvest). Notices have been published in the "Staatscourant" laying down the conditions under which export permits would be granted for other peas and beans.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, peas more than a year old fall under this prohibition, but not green unripe pulse-seeds which are to be used as vegetables, other than runner beans, French beans, and Heinrich Reesen beans. The export of prepared peas mixed with dried cuttings of roots is prohibited.

Pyrites.

Rags, woollen and half-woollen ; all linen rags; new and old white cotton rags of all kinds (with the exception of curtains, "house-flannels," and knitted white cotton rags).

Rape-seed (see Oilseeds), rape cake, rape-cake meal; rape-seed oil (see Vegetable oils).

Regulus of antimony.

Rennet preparations.

Resin.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition applies only to the product known to the trade as resin (pine resin), and not to products such as gum damar and gum copal. So called pitch consisting almost entirely of resin, including brewers' pitch, is covered by the prohibition, but real pitch (coal-tar pitch) is not. Further, fire-lighters consisting of wood shavings, pieces of cork, etc., covered with resin fall under the prohibition.

Rice, rice waste, and all products of rice (including rice starch).

Rubber, gutta percha, and articles manufactured therefrom; rubber waste.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, motor tyres with worn-out treads (*doorgehakte hielen*) and waste of gutta purcha fall under the prohibition of export of rubber waste.

Rubber solution is covered by the prohibition of the export of benzine. [26-1-16.]

Rye, rye meal, and all articles produced from rye. (See also under Cereals.)

Sacks, empty.

The export of empty sacks to be filled and re-imported is allowed under certain conditions (as to security, etc.). Sacks which have been imported into the Netherlands filled may be re-exported in an empty condition after the necessary permission has been obtained. In order to obtain this permission it must be proved that an equal number of sacks of the same sort, filled, was previously imported from the country to which the empty sacks are destined.

Salt.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, exemption from this prohibition may be granted in respect of raw Portuguese salt and raw German rock salt (*mijnzout*) in quantities necessary for use on herring boats.

Saltpetre—Chile and lime saltpetres (see Fertilisers); common saltpetre (see Potash salts).

Sauerkraut (see Vegetables salted).

Scythes.

Seeds :—grass seed; clover seed; seed of vetches and of lupines; spinach seed: (except round spinach seed), purslain seed; seeds of sugar-beets and of fodder-beets, seeds of mangold wurzel; spurrey seeds; pulse seeds, prepared and preserved (see under Pulse). (See also Oilseeds.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 17th February, 1916, the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce have notified that exemption from the prohibition of export will be granted in respect of fixed quantities of Dutch white cloverseed of inferior quality,

Sesame oil (see Vegetable oils).

[Sheep, living] sheep fleeces; sheep flesh (see Mutton).

A Ministerial Decree of the 14th July, 1915, provided that, "for the present," permits would be granted for the exportation of live sheep.

Shellac.

Shoddy (artificial wool).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, shoddy consists of loose wool obtained by picking old woven or knitted goods.

Skins (see Hides).

Soap—In all forms.

Sodium nitrate (Chile saltpetre) (see Fertilisers); sodium salts; sodium lye.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, borax, bicarbonate of soda, Glauber's salt and soda are, *inter alia*, covered by the prohibition of sodium salts.

Soya oil (see Vegetable oils).

Spades.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, only iron spades come under this prohibition; wooden spades may be exported freely.

Spelt (see Wheat).

Starch (rice starch, potato starch, maize starch, and other kinds).

Stearine and other fatty acids, paraffin, and mixtures and products of these articles.

Steel and iron wire, and articles made of steel or iron wire; bar steel and tool steel (see under Iron).

Stomachs of calves.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, salted calf tripe (*kalfspensen*) does not fall under this prohibition.

Straw.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, straw-bands, also straw, used for packing goods destined for export, are exempted from the prohibition. Straw used for covering and protecting potatoes, vegetebles, and fruit, up to a maximum of 300 kilogs. per wagon, is also excepted from the prohibition.

Chaff is covered by the prohibition of the exportation of grain waste or of straw (but not chaff of oilseeds—so that linseed chaff, etc., may be freely exported).

Sugar: sugar pulp (included under Pulp); molasses and syrups; sugar beets; seeds of sugar beets.

On the 23rd September, 1914, the Dutch Government permitted the exportation of 60 per cent of new season's sugar, beginning September—October. This percentage was reduced to 40 per cent by a Decree of the 7th June, 1915.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, edible and potable wares prepared with sugar are not prohibited to be exported unless they are covered by some heading, other than sugar, on the prohibited list.

Sulphate of ammonia (see Fertilisers); sulphate of copper.

Sulphuric acid.

Superphosphates (see Fertilisers).

Surgical instruments.

According to the "Handelsberichten," for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition does not apply to rubber articles for the sick room, such as air-pillows, ice bags, etc., but it does apply to Rontgen tubes. No restriction is imposed on the exportation of surgical instruments to the Dutch East Indies.

Syrups (not including apple syrup) and molasses.

Tallow (see Fats).

Tanning materials and tanning extracts.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition does not apply to logwood, barium chloride, gall-nuts and extracts therefrom, hemlock bark, kino and extracts therefrom, and quercitron bark of fustin.

Tar (coal-tar); tar dyestuffs, and all substances derived from tar which may be used for the preparation or application of tar dyestuffs.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition applies, *inter alia*, to aniline oil, benzol and naphthalene. Dry colours, consisting principally of heavy spar and other cheap materials, coloured with at most 5 per cent of aniline colour, are not prohibited to be exported.

Timber for mines.

Tin and tin alloys, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which tin or tin alloy does not form the main constituent).

The Decree of the 1st November, 1915, which imposed this prohibition provided that the Minister of Finance is to decide (if necessary) if tin or tin alloy forms the main constituent of any manufactured article.

Tinned sheet iron (tinplate); waste of tin plate; empty tins.

According to the "Handlesberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, untinned sheet iron and receptacles made thereof may be freely exported.

Tinned meats or provisions containing meat.

Toluol.

Tool steel.

Tow yarns (see under Linen yarns).

Turkey red oil and other preparations consisting of sulphated oils, whether saponified or not.

Turpentine.

Tyres (see Rubber); tyres for cycles, including tyres attached to cycles.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, used tyres on the wheels of cycles used in *bonâ fide* frontier traffic are *not* covered by the prohibition of export of cycle tyres. [As regards worn-out motor tyres, see Note to Rubber waste.]

Vaseline.

Vegetables:—beans, beetroots, cabbages, carrots, kohl rabis, and onions—whether fresh or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved; vegetables, salted; sauerkraut.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition does not apply to salted gherkins, and cucumbers, but it does apply to runner beans, Princess beans, and endives prepared with salt. (See also Beans.)

In virtue of Decrees of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 6th December, 1915, and the 13th January, 1916 and 4th February, 1916, the State Commission for Supervision of the "Vegetable Central" Association may, issue permits for the exportation of the following articles, subject to keeping for home consumption the requisite quantities:—

Sauerkraut (20 hogsheads or tierces to be retained for every 100 to be exported);

Salted runner beans and salted French beans (45 hogsheads or tierces to be retained for every 100 to be exported);

Salted endives (100 hogsheads or tierces to be retained for every 100 to be exported);

Danish white cabbage (20 kilogs, to be retained for every 100 kilogs, to be exported);

Red cabbage (50 kilog. to be retained for every 100 kilog. to be exported).

Vegetable oils:—cocônut (cocos) oil or fat, cotton-seed oil, earthnut (arachides) oil, linseed oil, rape seed oil, sesame oil, soya oil.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, putty and other pigments prepared with linseed oil (including colouring for butter and cheese) are included under the prohibition of export of linseed oil. Butter oil (consisting of refind rape seed oil) comes under the prohibition of rape seed oil.

Vehicles for horse traction; motor cars and parts thereof.

[See Note to headings for Carts and carriages and for Motor cars.]

Vermicelli and macaroni.

Walnut trees and Walnut wood.

According to Decrees of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, dated the 27th November and the 4th December, 1915, the prohibition of export does not apply to walnut trees of which the boughs and trunk together do not exceed 3 metres in length.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, walnut wood cut into pieces for parquet floors is not prohibited.

Waste of grain; rice waste; potato waste.

[See Note to Grain waste and to Potato waste.]

Waste of wool; flax waste of all kinds; cotton waste (see Cotton); rubber waste (see Rubber); old paper and waste paper; waste of tinplate.

Waterpipes and watermains, of lead or of tinned lead.

Weapons (except sporting weapons).

Wheat, wheat flour, and all articles produced from wheat. (See also under Cereals.)

Wire:—barbed wire; iron and steel wire, and articles made of iron and steel wire.

Wood (walnut, willow and poplar); timber for mines.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, walnut wood cut into pieces for parquet floors is not prohibited.

Wool, raw and washed; artificial wool (see Shoddy); wool waste; sheep fleeces; woollen yarns and woollen mixed yarns; woollen blankets and blanket material; woollen or half-woollen goods; flannel (except cotton flannel) and underwear made therefrom. (See also Military cloth.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, the prohibition of the export of woollen and half-woollen goods is not to be applied to goods in the piece except in the case of those specially named, *e.g.*, flannel, military cloth, and woollen blanket material.

Half-wool Jaeger cloth or flannel comes under the prohibition applying to flannel.

Mohair or angora wool, camel hair, and alpaca hair are regarded as wool for the purpose of the export prohibitions.

Carpets (*loopers en tapijtem*) do not come under the prohibition of export.

Articles of woollen flannel other than underware fall under the prohibition of the export of woollen goods.

Woollen and half-woollen rags.

Yarns:—see under Cotton, Jute, Hemp, Linen, Wool.

Zinc sheets; zinc, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which zinc does not form a main component part).

The Royal Decree of the 25th June, 1915, which imposed this prohibition, empowered the Minister of Finance to decide, if necessary, whether zinc constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th June, 1916, zinc ashes, which, as a rule, contain a considerable percentage of metallic zinc, fall under the prohibition.

ITALY.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

February 16, 1916.

The list printed on pages 423-433 is based on the list annexed to an Italian Royal Decree of the 2nd January, 1916 (published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 21st January), giving a complete list of articles prohibited to be exported from Italy in virtue of Royal Decrees, etc., issued before that date.

NOTES.

(1) *Re-exportation.*—The prohibition of exportation covers re-exportation from warehouse or in discharge of "temporary admission" permits.—*Decree of August 6, 1914.*

(2) *Transit.*—Merchandise, the exportation of which is prohibited, cannot be re-exported to foreign countries under process of transit or transhipment if it has arrived in an Italian port with bills of lading indicating Italy as the original destination, or if there is no clear indication of destination. For this purpose, consignments provided with bills of lading "to order," not indicating by name a foreign (non-Italian) destination, and those having only bills of lading "to bearer," will be considered as destined for the internal use of the State (*i.e.*, in Italy).—*Decree of November 13, 1914.*

(3) A Royal Decree of the 1st August, 1914, provided that *exceptions* to the prohibitions of export may be made by the Minister of Finance with the approval of the President of the Council of Ministers and of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, and a further Decree of the 24th November 1914, established a Consultative Committee at the Ministry of Finance, one of the functions of which is to report on such applications for exemptions from prohibitions of exportation as may be submitted for their examination by the Ministry of Finance.

In virtue of a decree of the 15th September 1915, when goods which are, in principle, prohibited to be exported are allowed to be exported under license, a special "concession" tax is levied. Details respecting this tax are given in the notice on pages 47—48 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October.

(4) (*a*) *Exportation to Italian Colonies.*—According to an official communique published in the Italian press on the 14th December, 1915, the Ministry of Finance has empowered Italian Customs authorities to allow the exportation of all goods (except naphthalene and building wood) to Italian Colonies, without special Ministerial sanction. The same applies to oils in general, subject to the necessary *nulla osta* being obtained from the competent